Second Bank of the United States (pg.216) – Exactly like the 1st national bank, except it could compel state banks to issue only sound notes or risk being forced out of America. Important as it stopped any counterfeiting and supported nationalism.

Francis Cabot Lowell (pg.216) – a Boston merchant, developed a power loom that was superior then its English counterpart. Importance was that it was a step in revolutionizing American manufacturing and in shaping the character of the early industrial work force.

“Tariff” law (pg.217) – limited any foreign competition to a wide range of items; most important was cotton cloth. Importance was that there were objections from agricultural interests, but the nationalism dream crushed the objections.

National Road (pg.217) - a massive road from the Potomac River to the Ohio River. Importance was that it helped spread immigration to the West.

The Factor System (pg.219) – system of where government factors or agents supplied the Indian tribes with goods at cost. Importance was that it made the Indians easier to control, and drove Canadian traders out of the region.

Astor’s American Fur Company (pg.220) – a fur company located in the Great Lakes area by John Jacob Astor. Importance was that he helped start a fur interest in the West.

Jedediah S. Smith (pg.221) – a trapper who became an Ashley (William Ashley and Andrew Henry founded the Rocky Mountain Fur Company) partner. Importance was that he led a series of forays deep into Mexican territory that ended in disastrous battles with the Mojaves and other tribes.

Stephen H. Long (pgs.221-222) – Led a long expedition with 19 soldiers on a journey up the Platte and South Platte Rivers. Importance was that he wrote an influential report on his trip for future settlement and development.

James Monroe (pg.222) – 5th president of the US, was 61 years old, a soldier in the Revolution, a diplomat, and recently a cabinet officer. Important as he led “The Era of Good Feelings” and was also the first president to take a goodwill tour through the country.

John Quincy Adams (pg.223) – son of the 2nd president, was involved in diplomatic service, was the secretary of state for Monroe, and was one of the greatest diplomats in American history, also a committed nationalist. Importance was that he helped take Florida for America under the Adams-Onís Treaty where the Spain gave up all its land in Florida, the US must give up its claims on Texas.

The Seminole War (pg.223) – The operation of Andrew Jackson commanding the American troops along the Florida frontier, which was given by Calhoun an order to stop raids from the Seminole Indians. Important as he showed to Onís that they were capable to take Florida by force.

The Panic of 1819 (pg.224) – a serious economic crisis, it followed with a period of high foreign demand for American farmers. Importance was that for many Americans in the West blamed this on the national bank which brought the Bank’s existence one of the nation’s most burning political issues.

Tallmadge Amendment (pg.225) – An amendment to the MO bill that prohibited further introduction of slaves and provided the gradual emancipation of those already there. Importance was that it provoked a controversy for the next two years.

Missouri Compromise (pg.225) – Allowed Maine and Missouri into the Union, Maine as a free state, and Missouri as a slave state, also set a line on the 36 ͦ30’, anything above is a free territory. Importance was that it helped stop the conflict for a time and that it made the unorganized territory become a free state, helping the North.

*Fletcher* v. *Peck*, *Dartmouth College* v. *Woodward*, *Fletcher* v. *Peck*, *Cohens* v. *Virginia*, *McCulloch* v. *Maryland*, v. and *Gibbons* v. Ogden (pgs. 225-226) – In all of these cases they had all were in favor of the federal government. Importance was that it revealed the growing nationalism in America.

*Johnson* v. *McIntosh* and *Worcester* v. *Georgia* (pgs.226-227) – importance was that it gave them (Indians) a place in the American political system; said they had basic property rights.

The Monroe Doctrine (pg.228) – Declared that the US will consider any foreign challenge to the sovereignty of existing American nations an unfriendly act. Importance was that it was an expression of the growing spirit of nationalism.

Election of 1824 (pg. 228) – 4 candidates, Adam, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay, Adam had one. Importance was that it was sort of a “corrupt bargain” that haunted Adam throughout his presidency.

Tariff of Abominations (pg.229) – a tariff on imported goods, 1828. Importance was that it allowed Adams to earn the animosity of southerners which was bad for him.